

else. It happened to us this time, and it was shocking. It cut through the heart of the community. What happened to us that morning was unthinkable."

And I think the main thing that we would like to do is to have schools in Vermont be much more aware that this is a problem that is not just happening in the big cities, it is now moving to the suburbs. And Pearl, Mississippi, is only a population of 22,000. So it is definitely not happening just in the big cities.

MANDY COLLIER: We wanted to try to offer some solutions that maybe would help the problem. In doing that, we looked at the urban schools where school violence has occurred many times. And one of the solutions that they have been trying for the past years is to install metal detectors and go through, and in New York City they have 2,600 officers just for their schools. And there are many problems with this, and one of them is that it could take three hours to get all the students to go through the metal detectors, which cuts into the school time itself, and you end up spending half the day making sure no one has weapons. The other problem is the high cost, that these metal detectors range between \$10,000 and \$20,000, and many school districts don't have the money, and when they can afford it, then they have to rotate it between the schools, so schools are only getting checked once a week, and what happens the other four days when someone could bring a gun to school? And in rural communities and areas like these, it is a little unreasonable to spend that much money when an incident may occur once, a random incident, and the detector might not even be there.

So as far as solution, Rebecca Coffee is a Vermont author who has written a book on the subject and she suggests that the kids need to be taught by their parents, by their school community and by their leaders how to express themselves. They need to know they have control, because many kids go through and use guns as a way of gaining control, and they also need to have a strong sense of community. To do this, I think that parents need to be taught better and they need to be aware of how to teach their kids these values. And I think, also, that schools need to have more teachers and more guidance counselors in them, because many times there are only one or two per grade, which is one or two per a hundred or two hundred students, which isn't enough.

MICHAEL HASTINGS: It seems that violence in schools is a consequence of a much larger problem of education that affects our society, and the question would be, why can't every school be of the quality of a Phillip's Exeter Academy or another elite institution like that. And if the answer is, well, there is no money to give to the schools, then I would have to consider the question, why does the government give three times more money to corporations, corporate welfare, than to social welfare programs.

Also, why do we spend so much money on a massive military budget, which shouldn't come as a surprise—the military is a rather violent institution—that just breeds this kind of mentality of violence. Also, why it seems that we have been unable to mobilize this awesome American effort that was shown when we helped win World War II, when we put a man on the moon, and that we still use this American might to bully other countries around the world, but why can't we use this effort towards improving the conditions of our school standards? Why do we seem to be unable to even feed the children that go to school? That surely doesn't help the problems of violence. And when the question comes to what is the correlation between spending money and economic stabil-

ity have to do with violence in schools, I think if you compare the amounts of shootings you have, say, in Andover, Massachusetts to southeast Los Angeles, the results are pretty clear-cut.

#### TRIBUTE TO SUPERIOR DIE SET CORPORATION IN CELEBRATION OF ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the Superior Die Set Corporation, one of the nation's oldest family-owned corporations, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year.

This American success story traces its roots to a 23-year-old Polish blacksmith, Kasimir J. "Casey" Janiszewski, who bid farewell to his mother and father in 1910 and left Poland for the United States. Ten years later he arrived in Milwaukee, home of his new bride, and soon established Superior Tool & Die Company.

As the family tree grew, so did the fortunes of the company. Casey Janiszewski's sons, Alphonse, Casimir H. and Edward, became key executives in the company. Casimir Janiszewski, also nicknamed "Casey," became president in 1968 and served the company for 55 years—longer than any family member—until his retirement in 1991.

His sons, Casimir J. and Frank J., took executive positions in the mid-1980s and in 1991 were named CEO and President, and Executive Vice-President, respectively, their current positions in the firm.

The company thrived under the stewardship of three generations of Janiszewskis. Headquartered in the Milwaukee suburb of Oak Creek since 1965, Superior Die Set Corporation employs 500 workers in the U.S. and overseas, is a regional source for a multiplicity of products and owns an array of patents on products developed by the founder and his son. In 1992, the Janiszewski success story came full circle with the establishment of a subsidiary in Poland that gives the company a global reach.

The three-day celebration of the company's 75th anniversary also includes the birthday celebration of Casimir H. Janiszewski, who also turns 75.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Superior Die Set Corporation for being an outstanding corporate citizen, a community asset, employer of hundreds, and living proof that the American dream lives on.

#### EXPANDING CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

**HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will enhance the well-being of federal employees' children by improving their access to health care. My bill will allow enroll-

ees in the Federal Employee Health Benefit Program (FEHBP) to purchase an employee and children-only benefit option at a lower cost than current family coverage options.

We have worked hard this Congress to enact far-reaching legislation to correct the pervasive problem of children who go without health care. The billions of dollars allocated for the new State Children's Health Insurance Program in the Balanced Budget Act will help states reduce the number of low-income children without health coverage. However, I believe we can and must do more to insure the millions of children in this country who go without health benefits by expanding children's access to health care in the private market.

One barrier to private coverage is the expense of family health insurance policies. Many working, financially-strapped families cannot afford premiums designed to cover two adults plus children. Since children are less expensive to cover than adults, employee and kids-only policies could provide an affordable option needed by these working families.

My bill helps those federal employees who, because of cost, defer purchasing family health coverage. The bill authorizes the Office of Personnel Management to offer group-rated employee and children-only coverage to enrollees of FEHBP. This new option will make health coverage even more affordable by allowing different rates for enrollees with one child, two children, or more than two children.

There is a real need for a health insurance product that better addresses the needs of low-income and non-traditional families than family policies that are currently available. Group-rated employee and children's-only policies would help meet this unmet need.

By establishing an employee and children-only coverage option in FEHBP's benefits package, this legislation will provide a greater range of options and will encourage more federal employees to seek health coverage for their children. Finally, it will set an important example for other private insurance markets that serve millions more American families.

#### HONORING RONALD S. COOPER

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents in recognizing Ronald S. Cooper, one of our area's most distinct and valuable assets as he prepares for retirement. Go anywhere on Long Island and the name Ron Cooper will elicit great plaudits from the business sector and a constant chorus of praise from the diverse philanthropic institutions which make up the strong fabric of our community.

Ron currently serves as a Senior Partner in the Long Island office of Ernst & Young. Demonstrating his unique skill in the field of finance, Ron began his career with Ernst & Young as a partner in 1973 and quickly rose to the position of Managing Partner in 1985. In all his undertakings he developed an incisive level of understanding and leadership in the fields of corporate operations, debt structure, capital formation and numerous public acquisitions and offerings.